



NEW STAGE OFFERS NEW PROBLEMS

In our latest issue we predicted that two European and two Latin American teams would advance to the next round of the world football championship—and our guess was correct. Still, some of the aces had to struggle to qualify—even Brazil had quite a job cut out for them in their opening game versus the USSR. Also, no sensations occurred, as Algeria, Cameroon and Kuwait dropped out.

Second group contenders West Germany, Austria, and Algeria tallied four points each, and West Germany and Austria moved up only through their total number of goals.

In Group Five North Ireland surprisingly came out at the top of the standing with four points, while strong favourite Spain placed second. The biggest problem with the team is their unimpressive performance, characterized by a nervous agitated style of play. They will need to have something better up their sleeve to hold up against their group B rivals Britain and West Germany.

Brazil and Britain are the only two teams to finish the first stage with clean sheets, while Chile, El Salvador and New Zealand dropped out. Italy and Cameroon tied all their games, while Hungary scored a top-scoring record, kicking El Salvador 10-1 and finishing at the top for the scoring list overall.

CORRESPONDENTS NAME A WORLD TEAM

The West German DPA news agency has come up with its version of a symbolic world line-up, in the wake of the first stage of the world football championships: goal-keeper Dasayev (USSR); defenders Gerns (Belgium), Karl-Helene Forster (West Germany), Chivadze

(USSR), Juolor (Brazil); midfielders Socrates and Ziko (Brazil), Ardiles (Argentina); forwards Mariner (Britain), Blokhin (USSR), and Edcr (Brazil). The celebrated Maradona and Rummenigge, along with goals Nikono, ni Cameroon, were named only as substitutes.

NATIONAL RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP

Hot favorites VVA, from Moscow region, downed the Leningrad Primorska 47-7 in an opening game of an eight-cloth national rugby championship round, which will produce candidates for a national team due to play in the 19th European championship match this fall.



Photo by
Pyotr Sergeyev

formation gives you a lot of idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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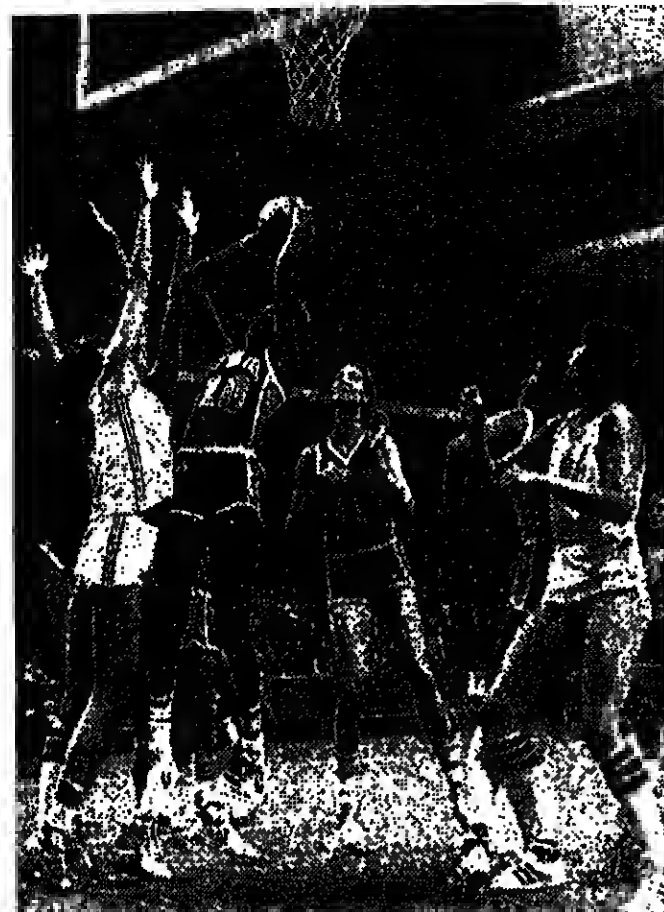
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ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of "Moscow News" and "MN in



A US women's basketball team defeated Czechoslovakia 68-00 in a recent international tournament game in Moscow. The victors will also play a few friendly games here, just for fun.
Photo by Sergei Proskov

CYCLING TRACK FOR ASIAN GAMES

Work is over on a cycling track in Datt, one of the new sports facilities built for the 9th Asian Games opening here on November 19. The concrete course is up to high international standards. It is 333.33 metres long, has a minimal inclination of seven degrees and a maximal one of 38 degrees, and holds 2,250 spectators. It also features recreation rooms for cyclists, dressing rooms, a conference hall, a press hall, a cycle repair workshop, cafe and a restaurant.



1978 European marathon winner Leonid Mossyov triumphed in a recent race, retracing the marathon route of the Moscow Olympics.
Photo by Yuri Todor

Success for first-timer in Hessen Rally

For the third year running the USSR took part recently in the 31. ADAC-Rallye Hessen in the FRG, one of the stages of the European championship. The USSR fielded three crews: Stasie Brundze-Anatoly Brum, Vello Ounpuu-Aarne Timusk and Edo Rade-Georg Valdek, all driving Lada-1600s.

The Hessen Rally route is popular, in that though it is only 800 kilometres long, nearly 400 km of this distance lies over

speedy stretches. Out of a field of 139 our crews received starting numbers 7, 16 and 21 due to their past credits. Rain on the first day of the rally created additional difficulties for the drivers.

All our three crews kept at the head of the race; true at the start of the second lap the West German driver of a Volkswagen Golf, following on Vello Ounpuu's tail, made a football "sliding tackle" on a sharp bend

YACHTING

The USSR did well in the annual Kiel regatta, winning three of the seven Olympic classes. The winners were twice world champion Viktor Potapov and Sergei Kuzovov (Tornado), Sergei Borodin and Vladimir Aksenko in the Flying Dutchman, and 1980 Olympics silver medalist Boris Budnikov to Soling.

SPORTS NEWS

Like a year ago, the USSR's men's track and field team downed their GDR counterparts, 113-99, while the GDR women won, 81-65 in a bilateral meet. The match produced quite a few fine performances. In the 1,500 m Olga Dvina from Leningrad and Zamilia Zaitseva from Andizhan broke the four-minute barrier, clocking 3 min 59.31 and 3:59.95 respectively. World-record holder Udo Beyer of the GDR reached 21 m 23 cm in the shot-put. Svetlana Usmova from Andizhan dashed 1,000 m in 8 min 35.46 sec and GDR contenders Barbel Vokkel and Martin Koch clocked 22.25 sec and 49.49, respectively, to win the 200 m and 400 m events. Ilsema Fosse from Harnin won the javelin with a 90 m 72 cm throw, ahead of strong Dattel Michel of the GDR and Olympic winner Dainis Kula.

MIN INFORMATION

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DEBATE AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

New York. An acute struggle has developed in the committee and the working group of the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament, where the delegates are discussing concrete proposals for curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear disaster. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are emphasizing the need to adopt a practical approach which would allow for a slowdown in the arms race, then to move on to substantive measures in the field of disarmament, primarily in the area of nuclear weapons. The Soviet representative V. V. Shulov told the Session's full committee that the USSR is ready to agree to the limitation, reduction or banning of any type of arms on a fair reciprocal basis. He urged a more active use of all the existing channels of negotiation both multilateral and bilateral.

The other countries of the socialist community also launched a range of specific initiatives. Their appeal to concentrate on the elaboration of constructive measures is shared by the overwhelming majority of non-aligned states. Today, Indian delegate A. Vankateshvaran said, millions of people on the planet demand an immediate elimination of the threat posed by nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the American position at the Session has created new doubts among many delegations in respect to the sincerity of Washington's statements regarding its readiness to achieve real results at the current Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

Initiators of the Lebanese tragedy

Beirut. The US aided the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in all areas, PLO leader Y. Arafat told the ADN news agency. He pointed out that the Israeli war of aggression against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples is aimed at destroying the PLO and that this is not an Israeli but an American decision. Stressing that no one will succeed in destroying the Palestine Liberation Organization, Y. Arafat noted that the defence struggle of the Palestine Patriots is now the most prolonged conflict in the Arab-Israeli war, despite the presence in Lebanon of eight Israeli divisions, supported by all-Israeli air and navy forces.

Meanwhile Lebanese Prime Minister C. al-Wazzan specified the number of victims of the Israeli aggression: over 15,000 people were killed and over 50,000 wounded. More than

120,000 residents of Beirut fled the city in fear of the Israeli shells and bombs.



Beirut citizens who remained homeless after the Israeli aggression.
Photo UPI-TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

Pope John Paul II has urged an end to the suffering of the Palestinian people and the recognition of their legitimate rights. The legitimate demands of the Arab people of Palestine, first of all, their demand to have a homeland, must be met, he said in Vatican.

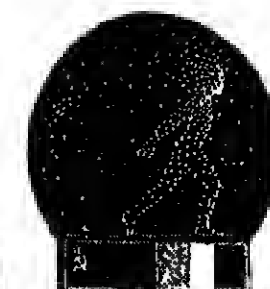
The NATO Air Force base in the West German city of Garmisch in North Rhine-Westphalia has been officially designated as NATO's main centre for the operation of 18 AWACS planes.

Over the past decade, there has been a threefold increase in crime committed with firearms in Britain.

Heath raps Reagan

London. Criticism of American economic policies has come from the former Conservative British Prime Minister Edward Heath who accused the Reagan administration of "complete irresponsibility". He pointed out, speaking in London that his policies have varied the monetary system of the West into a giant casino, where only professional crooks can make profits.

We are dealing with an administration which constantly ignores the fundamental principles of alliance, stressed Heath. Therefore, the constant threat of a trade and currency war can only be averted if the EEC countries take resolute measures to protect their economic, currency and financial policies from the influence of the United States.



French cosmonaut and Soviet colleagues back on earth

The seven-day joint Soviet-French space mission aboard the Soviet orbital complex Salyut-7—Soyuz T-5—Soyuz T-6 is over, as the crew of French space-

man Jean-Loup Chrétien and Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Alexander Ivanchenkov returned to earth while their hospitable hosts, Anatoly Berezovoi and Valentin Lebedev on the orbital complex Salyut-7—Soyuz T-5, remained in orbit.

The descent module of the Soyuz T-6 spaceship has brought back data on extensive research jointly conducted in space, which undoubtedly benefit both Soviet and French science, and increase the general fund of human knowledge.

The mission was a fresh important step in the development of cooperation between the two countries for the peaceful exploration of space. Soviet spacecrafts carried French laser detectors; French rockets were twice launched from the Kerguelen Island in the south of Indian Ocean with a vast array of Soviet and French equipment, and Soviet booster rockets have carried French satellites aloft.

(For comment on medical research turn to page 4)

'TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN ASIA'

Such is the subject of the international conference which took place in Moscow with the participation of more than 20 scholars and public figures from over 20 countries, including Afghanistan, India, Mongolia, Syria and Turkey, as well as representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

The speeches made during the plenary meetings and in the three working sections of the conference, said Academician Yevgeny Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, show that the scholars' evaluation of modern Asia's main problems are identical or close. It was noted unanimously that since World War II the role of Asian states in the world arena has grown considerably. The Soviet Union's relations with Indian and other Asian countries has had a positive effect on the regional situation.

Peace and security is the main prerequisite for successfully tackling the task of development, now facing Asian states, stressed K. P. Mishra, dean of the school for international studies at the J. Nehru University (India). This is why the conference participants upheld the peaceful policy of the USSR, and its unilateral rejection of the first use of nuclear arms.

THE TURKMEN MIRACLE

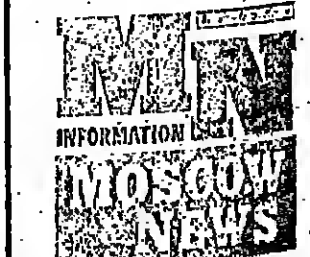
Only half a century ago they predicted the complete disappearance of the nomadic tribes of Turkmenia living in the Kara Kum desert—the "Black Sands". Today this people has advanced from feudalism to socialism and assisted by other Soviet republics, has irrigated the lifeless desert to grow cotton, and now produces oil and mines sulphur.

250 Soviet cities and towns supplied the southernmost republic with equipment for the construction of the Kara Kum Canal. Now Turkmenia, with 80 per cent of its territory covered with desert, provides one-seventh of the country's gas, 12.9 per cent of its cotton and 20 per cent of its Persian lamb skins.

The USSR's only desert institute was set up in Turkmenia. It has received general recognition as an authority in the field. According to a UN report, since 1977 it has conducted six international courses on desert studies for the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.



At the concert of the Turkmenian ensemble Shamsar, first place winner in the 13th international competition of folkiers was awarded in Zagreb.



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GUATEMALA:
TOUGHER REPRESSION

New York. UPI-TASS. A state of siege has been proclaimed in Guatemala. General Rios Montt, head of the military regime, announced over the national TV network that all persons caught bearing arms will be shot.

The very first months of the rule by the Washington-imposed regime have revealed it as a reign of bloody repression and genocide. According to the armed people's organization, 6,000 have been killed since the end of last March alone. The army command said that a new offensive against the guerrilla is in preparation. The army plans to destroy completely scores of settlements, which the pro-American dictatorship considers to be strongholds of the patriotic forces. Thousands of Indian peasants will be killed. The Guatemalan patriots report that the planned punitive operations will assume an unprecedented scale.

PENTAGON, SHUTTLE, SPACE

New York. With the fourth launch of the multiple-use space shuttle Columbia, highly-placed Pentagon officials do not conceal their jubilation over the growing possibilities of preparing cosmic and terrestrial wars which can be controlled and directed from outer space. "No one controls the cosmos but control the outer planet. We should never forget that," said Silvers, aide to the Deputy Secretary of Defense on political matters.

FACTS
and EVENTS

● The Latin American Continental Students Organization has denounced the crimes being perpetrated by the Uruguayan regime, with the support of American imperialism.

● According to the VIA Press agency, a number of the SVR's border areas have been seized and mortared from the Chinese side between June 8 and 21. Groups of Chinese saboteurs crossed over to the Vietnamese side several times in the provinces of Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Quang Ninh and Lai Chau.

● American servicemen in Okinawa mutually commit over a thousand criminal offenses, Kyodo Tsushin reports.

REAGAN JUSTIFIES HIS ACTIONS

Washington. Addressing a press conference, President Reagan spoke about some problems in his administration's domestic and foreign policies. Most of the questions asked by the journalists referred to the situation in the Middle East where Israel, with the support of the United States, has carried out an act of aggression against Lebanon. In which tens of thousands of people have been killed.

The President tried to mislead the American public and the Arab states when he said he had given no green light. We were taken by surprise like everybody else, he added.

He made significant statements about American aims in Lebanon, creating the impression that he was speaking about an American state, rather than a sovereign Arab country.

Among these aims, he mentioned the creation of a central government and withdrawal from Lebanon of foreign troops, primarily Syrian, which are part of the Inter-Arab force, as well as all PLO forces. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that one of the correspondents commented that the United States and Israel seem to have completely identical aims and policies in the Middle East.

The president made clear that the administration intends to continue to ignore the protests from West European countries and Japan over Washington's decision to forbid West European firms to use equipment produced under American licenses for their deliveries for the gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe. He said it was a matter of principle.

Spain becomes closer to the U.S.

Madrid, Spain. Spanish and American representatives have completed their work on the text of the Bilateral Agreement on Friendship, Defense and Cooperation which basically provides for the development of military cooperation between the two countries and calls for Spain's entry into NATO.

During the talks, the Americans did all they could to ensure the deployment of their nuclear missiles in Spain, and to state full freedom of action for the Pentagon's bases there.

Judging by all appearances, Washington has succeeded in

imposing its will. According to the newspaper "Diario 16", the possibility of the deployment of American missiles in Spain is not excluded, provided that the Spanish government finds them necessary to protect its national interests. The newspaper notes that Washington intends to use other opportunities to get the US missiles stationed in Spain.

Observers point out that apart from applying greater pressure on Spain, Washington has also made some promises. American military aid is to increase 2.5 times over the amount provided under the previous agreement.

FUTURE
FOR THE FALKLANDS

London. The British Conservative government wants to turn the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) into a major base for the Royal Navy in the South Atlantic. Official London

plans to deploy there several Nimrod reconnaissance planes carrying equipment similar to the American AWACS system. The planes are to patrol the area "in cooperation with British submarines, also to be based on the islands."

Claiming the need to prevent possible military action by Argentina, the Thatcher Cabinet has decided to send a number of Phantom fighter bombers to the Falklands and to leave there at least one squadron of Harrier jump jets. Moreover, a British military garrison of 10,000 men will be stationed on the islands. It is to be supported by an RN fleet which is expected to consist of an aircraft carrier, and several frigates and destroyers.

FRG: compromise
budget

Bonn. After long sharp debates the government of the FRG and later the parliamentary factions and parties forming the ruling coalition (CDU and FDP) approved the draft of the state budget for 1983.

Only with great difficulty did the representatives of these parties manage to agree on the same policy of further reductions in spending on social needs, as well as on the working hours and an attempt to harden the economic difficulties for the state. The draft envisages a decline in public services and a reduction in the number of employees. Concurrently, the state is to expand its privileges of the monopolies.

GROWING
ANTI-AMERICANISM
IN LATIN AMERICA

New York. Only two countries — one of them Chile — have agreed to send their warships to take part in the naval exercises which have begun under the code-name "Unidos". This year, the other Latin American countries have rejected the invitation from the US Navy Command to take part in the exercises held for several months every year in off-shore areas on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The boycott of this year's maneuvers, which are to last for five months has been declared by Latin American states in protest against Washington's aid to Britain to the Anglo-Argentinian conflict over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). American newspapers admit that practically the entire continent is being swept by a wave of anti-American sentiment which, contrary to the Reagan administration's expectations, did not diminish after the hostilities in the South Atlantic ceased.

FACTS
and EVENTS

● A cell to normalize diplomatic relations with Cuba has been named by Simon Alberto Canizales, the former Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs.

● Joint US-Japanese staff exercises, code-named Yamashiro-72, are in progress in Hawaii.

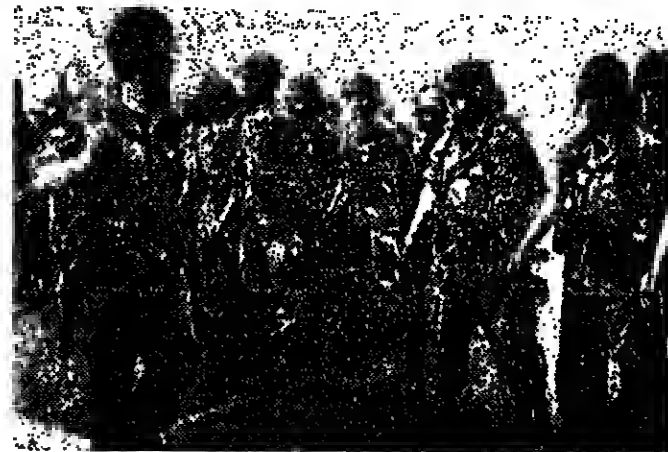
WHITE HOUSE
RESPONSIBLE FOR
DISCRIMINATION
AGAINST WOMEN

Washington. The expiration of the term permitted for the passage of a constitutional amendment banning sex discrimination was marked by American women with a powerful demonstration. The demonstrators went to the White House and denounced the policy of the present Washington administration, which was instrumental in the amendment's not becoming part of the constitution. It was approved by Congress in 1972 and required passage by the 30 state legislatures, but due to opposition was passed in 35 states only.

Speaking in Lafayette Park, President E. Smead of the National Organization of Women, said that the Reagan administration was directly responsible for the continued growth of sex discrimination in the United States. It is well known, she said, that Reagan is personally opposed to the adoption of the amendment, and that he is indifferent to women's needs during the economic crisis which the country is now experiencing.

STAGFLATION AND
UNEMPLOYMENT HIT THE WEST

New York. The present state of the world economy to be characterized by an overall recession in the industrialized Western countries, says a report released by UN experts. It is predicted in the entire post-war period, and calls to mind the decline in the most profound crisis of the 30s. The excessive high interest rate on banking credits in the United States has had an adverse effect on America's trading partners. The index of capital in the United



In their battle against the patriotic forces, the security troops of the Salvadoran regime and the "death squads" are carrying out barbaric reprisals against civilians. Particularly cruel are the soldiers of the Atlacatl brigade, trained by American military advisers, and the cutthroats from the Rambo Ballez battalions, who recently completed "an accelerated course" of training for punitive troops at Fort Bragg in North Carolina.

In the photo punitive troops which have been through course of training in the United States.

THE NUCLEAR AMBITIONS
OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WEST

Lusaka. Trying to obtain nuclear weapons at any price, the South African racists are setting their hopes on cooperation with the West. With the knowledge of the British government, the South African Commission for Electrical Supplies has placed word ads in British newspapers for specialists in nuclear energy, promising them huge salaries. The country of apartheid wants to use such specialists to give a boost to its

programme to create a nuclear bomb. A magazine published in London, writes that Pretoria has recently purchased 50 tonnes of enriched uranium from a consortium of Swiss, French and West German firms. Close contacts with the racist republic are also maintained by the French firm Framatome which acts as an intermediary for Chinese suppliers of strategic raw materials to racist South Africa.

Science and technology

PORTABLE TV
WITH A DIFFERENCE

The Japanese company of Seiko has invented a miniature TV display which can be incorporated into a wristwatch, thus making it possible to look at TV in a train, bus or even while out walking.

Seiko's TV-watch, which is the first of its kind in the world according to the designers, is equipped with special aerophones.

FISH POISON TO KILL PAIN

Chinese doctors have found out how to isolate poison from the bullfish which has highly toxic entrails. The new substance is more dangerous than cyanide, but it also makes a good anesthetic. writes "The Guardian".

UNDERWATER
POWER STATION

According to the "Science Digest" magazine, American engineers are working on a generator designed to produce power from strong underwater sea currents and is particularly from the Gulf Stream, which

originates off the American coast. It is reckoned that several hundreds of such turbines would be sufficient to supply power to the whole of Florida and to part of Louisiana.

MAGNETIC CARRIAGE

In 1981, a 600-metre-long two carriage magnetic suspended line will connect Birmingham Airport to the nearest railway station for passengers intending to visit the National Exhibition Centre. A third and fourth carriage can be added if necessary. The trip on the two-way line will take 90 seconds with 20 seconds intervals between trains. 190 passengers can be carried in either direction in 15 minutes.

DICTIONARY FOR

THE DEAF AND DUMB

A group of French scientists has compiled a detailed dictionary of signs used by the deaf and dumb when talking to each other. The 300-page dictionary contains 1,200 photos illustrating how each gesture should be made. This is the first publication of this sort.

OF INTEREST

Gold-hungry
cyclists

The Italian magazine "Panorama" reports a new craze in the West for decorating bikes with gold and silver. The job is done by a Milan firm. Among the owners of these extravagant items are: King Juan Carlos of Spain and Pope John Paul II. The firm's technical director Ugo de Rosa explains that because of the extra every day he receives the most incredible requests. A millionaire from the Ivory Coast wants a golden frame for his bike, a professional

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WAR IN THE NAME OF UNREALIZABLE
PLANS

Deliberately evading an honest and constructive discussion of disputed questions, the leading circles of the United States and NATO have decided to declare an ideological war on the Soviet Union, writes in the newspaper LITBRATURNAYA GAZETA Leonid Zomyotin. He notes that in their designs the Washington organizers of that war are holding unrealistic plans for the destruction of socialism as a system. This is a vile and dangerous plan, stresses Zomyotin. The strategy of pushing and setting socialism back has failed to bring its architects any closer to their cherished goal.

The author recalls that Poland has been chosen as the target of another imperialist expedition. But Poland is far from the only target of political and ideological subversion on the part of the United States and NATO. Under the smoke-screen of these subversive activities they are perpetrating overt aggression against sovereign nations. Such a policy predetermines the forms of the ideological war. Distorted information, biased coverage of facts and their omission, half-truths and unabashed lies — everything is being used.

The generals of the ideological war, nonetheless, contradict themselves. They speak loudly about the historical bankruptcy of communism and its ideology, and at the same time point over the growing popularity of the ideas of peace and socialism in the world. Giving vent to anti-Soviet emotions, President Reagan sounds an alarm over the "crisis of American spirit". Surely, there is a marked here the worst of the socio-economic mess and ideological confusion in the American home, the more its masters are tempted to lay the blame on others, and the more aggressively they try to distract the attention of the public from their own difficulties.

OBSTRUCTIONIST STAND TAKEN AGAIN

Commenting on the meeting of the General Assembly's extraordinary special session on the Palestinian problem, PRAVDA asserts that the UN member-states have again resolutely demanded an end to the measures staged by the Israeli interventionists in Lebanon. They demanded the creation of a commission to investigate the scale of the crimes perpetrated by the Israeli military. Thus serious steps have been mapped out to put an end to the intervention in Lebanon.

This is what the USA and Israel voted against, challenging the world community. By taking an obstructionist stand at the UN, the USA hoped to ensure political cover for Israel. But what a miserable spectacle it was! It is already clear that the Israeli military is a tool of the USA, that the Lebanese tragedy is unfolding according to an American scenario.

HURTING THE INTERESTS OF ALLIES

Commenting on the US administration's decision to ban exports to the USSR of oil and gas equipment manufactured in the West under American licenses, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA stresses that the intention behind the move was an attempt to erode the economic positions of America's West European and Japanese rivals. Indeed, the article emphasizes, the barriers being set up in the path of Soviet gas will not only aggravate their energy problem and promote the predominance of US monopolies in supplying the West with power, but will also deny the competitors the opportunity to more widely enjoy the advantages of natural gas over coal, shale, and, in many instances, oil.

In the final count, the paper points out, Washington's move will severely damage the West, but will fail to hold up the trans-European gas pipeline project.

A STILL-BORN PUPPET

The agreement between the trolls of the Kampuchean people is the result of the efforts of Pol Pot and Western countries to prolong the presence of the United Nations representatives of the Pol Pot clique, writes the newspaper SIBSKAYA ZHIZN, commenting on the agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur for the formation of the so-called "coalition government" of Kampuchea. The main aim of this deal is to delay solution of the Kampuchean "problem".

The joint efforts of the hegemonists and imperialists aimed at perpetuating tension in South-East Asia, are encountering the growing resistance of the sound forces of the region, while the peaceful initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea meet ever growing understanding. The newspaper points out. And no matter how much noise Western propaganda makes, the "coalition government" of the enemies of Kampuchea will exist only on paper, since the people of that country already made their choice in January 1979.

racers from Turin asks for pedalo made of silver, and on Arab Sheikh places an order for the chain and the spikes of the wheels to be made of cast gold. A year ago, Mr. Rada recalls, the owner of an insurance company from Milan demanded that his bike be decorated with two thousand gams. When he saw my name on the frame, he exclaimed, "What have you done? You are a technician, not a jeweller!"

Oranges
on an apple tree

Oranges have been grown on an apple tree by Indian plant

breeders. In their research on higher citrus crop yields biologists in the state of Madhya Pradesh turned their attention to the elephant apple tree, a local variety noted for its hardness, high yields and longevity. After many years of grafting and nothing in it now possible to grow "beings" on an apple tree. The fruits are larger than the conventional variety and, according to gardeners' remarks, considerably more tasty. It is worthwhile to grow the new variety, since the elephant apple tree is resistant to pests and yields fruit for 75 years, while the orange tree is good for only 20 years.

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir KATIN

U.S. ECONOMIC
AGGRESSION

The US line in international economic relations and finance has long transcended the bounds of separate violations of rules. What we see today is a commercial economic aggression in all directions, both against its own Western allies and the developing countries.

The USA has been waging a consistent and purposeful "economic war" against Western Europe, Canada and Japan, even resorting to the ungentlemanlike stratagems of hypocrisy and deception. Only recently when the heads of state of seven leading capitalist nations met in Versailles to consider a broad range of vital economic problems, the US president was all smiles and full of promises to be forever loyal to Atlantic solidarity. But no sooner had the heads of Western states, Canada and Japan, left for their capitals than Washington fired a salvo at them in the form of Reagan's decision to include them in his stringent economic repression and embargo.

In introducing the tougher sanctions against deliveries to the USSR of oil and gas equipment, the US administration slapped a corresponding ban on the products of foreign subsidiaries of US corporations, as well as companies in other countries manufacturing such equipment under American licenses.

The shattering blow dealt by Reagan to the West European and Japanese economies not only covered his personal relations with Schmidt and Helmut Kohl but produced a serious rift between the USA and big business in those countries, and dissent among the Western business community as a whole. In fact, this is something much more serious than a mere trade conflict.

The reasons for the US economic aggression against its own allies are rooted in the general context of US global foreign policy, striving for hegemony over all nations and the globe, including the oil and gas fields.

Just by boosting the already huge US economic potential, but also by subversion against other nations, allies included. America is anxious to build up its global stature and power through the weakening of Western Europe, Canada, Japan and Latin America.

Significantly, Western Europe is itself the US chief competitor, with a combined GNP exceeding that of the USA. The latter is working hard to undermine the position of Western Europe with a veritable no-holds-barred economic war, using dumping, protectionism and behind-the-scenes deals. To illustrate, the recently imposed important duties on West European steel are so high that they will predictably slash its annual exports to the USA from 7 to 4.5 million tonnes — producing additional hundreds of thousands of unemployed in Western Europe. In other instances, the artificial padding of the dollar and higher US prime interest rates have already resulted in the devaluation of West European

currency, and curtailed investment in Europe.

Very typical in this respect is America's obsessive desire to rule the "gas-pipes" deal. West Europeans are perfectly aware, as is Moscow, that the current work on the project has already provided tens of thousands of jobs, and enabled factories and plants to work at a far higher capacity in Western Europe. Progress in this grandiose project would provide steady oil supply to its participants which is precisely what Washington opposes. From the word go it sought to talk the West European nations out of the deal by offering them diplomatic gestures with promises to supply Western Europe with costly American coal and liquefied gas. When nothing seemed to work, sanctions were resorted to for the US goal. It is the same to keep Western Europe dependent on US energy as an important means of pressure against it.

Are West Europeans aware of this? Statements by leaders and government decisions in those nations are evidence that Western Europe is reluctant to become an American economic colony. Apart from their indignation over Washington's unceremonious punitive sanctions against its partners without any prior consultations, West Germany, France and other European nations have been reacting to such defense measures being taken against the US is purposefully working to wreck nothing less than the entire world economic system.

Round the Soviet Union

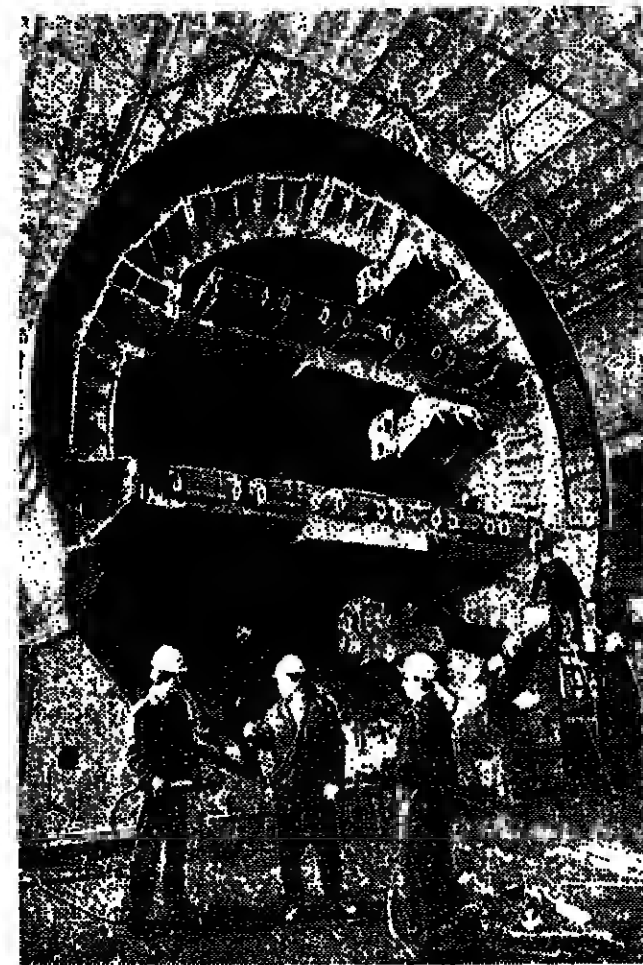
● A MUSEUM DEDICATED TO THE RUSSIAN NOVELIST IVAN GONCHAROV HAS BEEN OPENED IN HIS NATIVE CITY OF ULYANOVSK on the former Bolshaya Saratovskaya Street. The museum is in the house where the author of such world-famous novels as "Oblomov", "A Common Story" and "The Frolic" was born 120 years ago. Today, the former Saratovskaya, which has been renamed after the writer, is one of the most beautiful streets in the ancient city on the banks of the Volga.

● WATER FOR THE FALLOW TRACTS OF LAND IN TURKMENIA IS NOW FLOWING ALONG THE 13-KILOMETRE MAIN CANAL, BUILT IN THE SOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC. The canal was designed to improve the supply of water to 35 thousand hectares of land in the Khauzkhansky area, where fine-fibre cotton is grown. By the year 1990, it is planned to reclaim for cultivation between 180 and 190 thousand hectares of land through irrigation in the republic.

● A MUSICAL APPEAL, RESOUNDING IN THE ESTONIAN CITY OF VALGA HAS NOTIFIED THE CITIZENS AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS FROM THE LATVIAN CITY OF VALKA OF THE BEGINNING OF A SONG AND DANCE FESTIVAL TO MARK THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET UNION. More than a thousand enthusiasts of the arts of singing, music and dance from the two Baltic republics have gathered together in Valga. The programme of the festival consists of places by Estonian and Latvian composers, as well as songs written by Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Georgian authors.

● ANOTHER RESORT FOR PREVENTIVE TREATMENT HAS BEEN BUILT FOR THE STAFF OF THE SIGMA FACTORY IN VILNIUS, LITHUANIA. The resort, which complements the factory's treatment and recuperative complex, has been built in accordance with the association's plan for improving working conditions and recuperation for its staff.

UNDERGROUND KILOMETRES



The underground metro has been in operation in the Soviet Union for almost a century. The first line was opened to passengers in Moscow in 1935. It was just 11.5 kilometres long and had only 10 stations. Now we have metros in eight cities—Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Tashkent, Baku, Yerevan, Tbilisi. Construction has begun in three more cities, and designs are being prepared for a score of them.

The total length of the metro lines is 370 kilometres, with Moscow accounting for 200 kilometres. This country's metros carry more than 11 million passengers every day, including 6.5 million in Moscow.

By 1985 the lines will be extended by almost 100 kilometres. The Soviet metro builders have powerful tunnel-digging technology at their disposal. The efficient heading machine which you see in the photo can dig through any rock, and do it faster than other tunneling methods.

Soviet designs, technology and techniques have been borrowed by metro builders in Budapest, Bucharest, Prague, Warsaw, Zagreb, Sofia, Merselles and Helsinki. The Soviet Union is supplying technology, experts and training for Indian personnel in Calcutta where the first Indian metro is being built. This know-how will later be used in Dohi, Madras, and Bombay.

High-rise construction in the Far East

White sails over the blue bay—this is how the Far Eastern city Nakhodka will look to the seamen of incoming ships. The illusion of sails will be provided by high-rise residential and office buildings, whose construction has already begun.

Construction was formerly considered impossible due to the region's high seismic activity,

but the problem was solved with the commissioning of a factory for superstrong pre-fabricated panels. The construction industries are developing rapidly with four factories turning out reinforced concrete parts: 150,000 square metres of housing are constructed annually. The city's population will reach 400 thousand by the year 2000.

Robots, get to work!

The new storeroom operator did not make a single mistake on the first work-day among the

numerous shelves of the Leningrad "Kirovsky Zavod" complex. It selected promptly,

unerringly, and on first request, from among some two thousand compartments the required part or workpiece for the Kiroveta tractor, attracting them to the assembly line.

This was the experimental computerized robot, performing the work of dispatcher, storekeeper and a team of loaders.

Leningrad boasts the country's largest robot fleet of over 1,000 units. The Petrodvorets watchmaking factory is best known for its robot-operated assembly line, which freed up 500 workers for other tasks.

Soviet-French medical experiments in space

Soviet-French medical experiments in space are described by Anatoly Yegorov, MD, deputy flight director for Medica.

On board the Salyut-7 station, members of the Soviet-French crew Vladimir Dubashin, Alexander Ivanchenko, and the French Cosmonaut, Jean-Loup Chrétien, have carried out a number of experiments, including a series of human adaptation to weightlessness. They are to examine the restructuring which takes place in the human body during a space flight. At first, components feel an increased flow of blood to the head, and their vestibular system starts to malfunction.

In weightlessness, changes occur in the functioning of the cardiovascular system. The study of these changes is part of the Soviet-French designed experiment "Echography". With the help of ultrasonic waves specialists can monitor the heart and the arteries, veins and other vessels which lead blood to the brain.

Using a special display, the crew can receive at a glance all the information about the functioning of their cardiovascular systems. In this piece of research they also use laser computer. The Soviet "Pneumok" complex, including top cuffs, which serve to redistribute the blood in the lower extremities.

It is much more difficult to control motion than on earth. Scientists believe that in a state of weightlessness the central nervous system receives somewhat distorted information about the position of the body. This problem is being studied in the joint experiment "Post", which includes the recording of the bioelectrical activity of the muscles which hold the body in a steady position.

Medical problems are being examined in many more experiments being successfully conducted by the Soviet-French crew.

In the magazine MOSKVA. It is no longer adequate to merely read and record on paper one's personal memories of the war. The reader is now increasingly interested in a wide-ranging search for morally similar tales, that depicted in Yuri Bondarev's novel "The Shores", for example, Bondarev claims that the value and usefulness of human life is determined by which road and man takes in life, by his sowing the seeds of good and honour, justice and love for his kin, or by his cheating the road of profit, egoism and cruelty. In seeking for the truth, the writer conducts profound psychological and philosophical research on our society's real and imaginary values, setting them against the common human categories of good, justice, mutual trust.

FOR A NEW FAMILY

A new family needs quite a lot of money to set up a household, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. The spending goes up with the birth of the first baby. The financial situation of a young family has been improved by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On Increasing State Assistance to Families with Children". It provides for interest-free loans to improve housing or to buy houses, hold farms. This clause becomes effective in Moscow next April.

A young couple, provided one of them is under 30 and that they already have a child, can draw as much as 1,500 roubles from the enterprise's social, cultural, and housing fund, due for repayment in eight years, and given to those who have at least a two-year work experience. When a second child is born, 800 roubles is credited against the loan, and 500 in case of third birth.

WAR PROSE OF THE 1970s

Over the past ten years our war prose has been probing with a keen social conscience the moral world of characters who find themselves in dramatic war situations, as magnifying as it were, ordinary and extraordinary people, and rising to great epic generalizations in its depiction of events, writes author Ivan Sudnyuk.

EXHIBITION OF CHUKOTKAN BOOKS

"The Red Alphabet", the first Chukotkan reader, issued half a century ago, is the main exhibit at an exhibition which opened in Moscow on the USSR's North Pacific coast. The display features books in various Chukotkan languages, and is making the 50th anniversary of the USSR. Before 1917 Chukotka used to be a land of one hundred percent illiteracy, as the Chukchi were one of Russia's fifty peoples with no written language. The first primer thus greatly facilitated the task of eliminating illiteracy on the peninsula, and marked the foundation of the native literature. In Magedan alone as many as eight books in Chukchi are issued annually in the Chukchi language.

FLUFFY RUGS

An ancient craft has been revived in the Carpathian Steppes in Western Ukraine. The farm's craftsmen have begun to make the fluffy rugs which have decorated the homes of local inhabitants since the times of Kievan Rus.

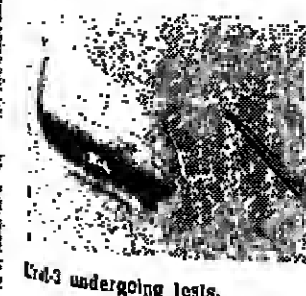
The secrets of rug-making were passed by folk art specialists to village old-timers specialized in this kind of craft in the village of Ivan Franko Region.

The young girls in the village of experts are particularly skilled at rug-making. First, thick and threads are put on the loom, then the rug is put into a wooden box and sprayed by a special jet of icy water. The rug is then dried by a high mountain wind, and becomes light and soft, a rug ornament to any home.

Science and Technology

AIR CRANE

The Ural-3 piloted aircraft for transportation and assembly operations has been tested in Saratovskiy in the Ural. This rectangular aircraft is made of 80% heavy submersible material. It was designed by the Ural State of the All-Union Institute of the Ministry of the Power Industry and Electrification of the USSR. Ural-3 is 14m long, 10m wide, and is highly manoeuvrable in flight. It will serve as the base for an air crane capable of lifting 15 tonnes.



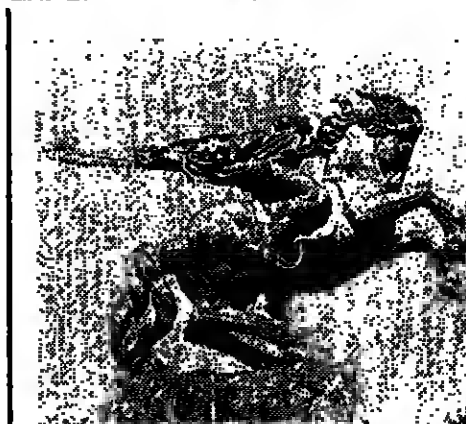
Ural-3 undergoing tests.

FLYING EXPRESSES

Work is nearing completion on the first electric motor and new type of high-speed transport.

Nearby the two-kilometre railway track is a 670-metre flyway, as well as a production laboratory building, a depot and workshops. Engineers, technicians and other experts with the specialized design bureau have constructed the first trial run of the flyway, and a special trolley along the flyway. The vehicles were selected by linear asynchronous electric motors. A 10-kilometre route have been selected in the capital of the Ukraine which will link the

Places to visit



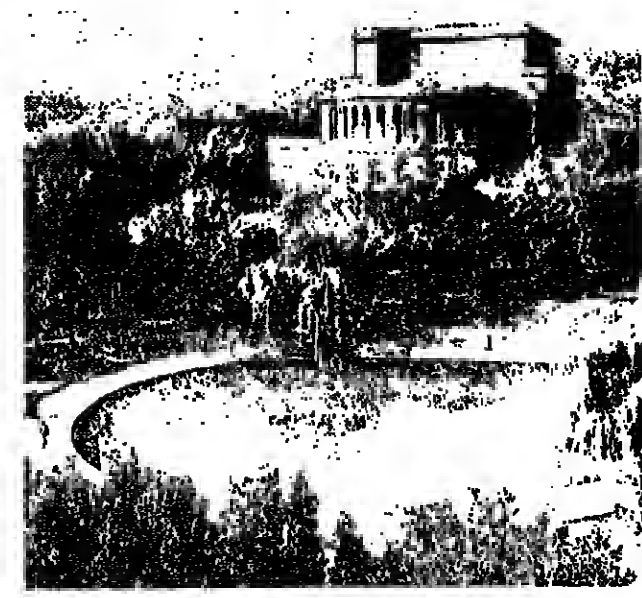
The Monument to David Sassunsky, the hero of the Armenian epic.

The Opera and Ballet Theatre in Yerevan. The architect was awarded a gold medal of the World Exhibition in Paris in 1937.

YEREVAN

Yerevan is older than the eternal city of Rome. What is more it has one of the few towns to have a certificate of birth. Carved in concretion upon a basalt block to 702 B.C. the certificate reads as follows: "Argisht, son of Manu, built this strong fortress, and gave it the name of Erebuni". Today Yerevan is 2,784 years old.

1928 is another important date in the history of Yerevan. For this is when Soviet power was established in the ancient land and the construction of socialist Armenia began. At the time Yerevan was an incomprehensible town of slightly over 20 thousand inhabitants. Now more than one million people or a third of the republic's population live in the city. At any time of the day Yerevan seems to be flooded with the rays of the rising sun. This is certainly



residential area at Troyeshchina with the Levashovskaya metro station. Later the route will pass along the Dnieper as far as the Poznyaki-Osokinski district.

WASTE AS

A VALUABLE MATERIAL

Soviet phosphorous chemical industries can meet their demand for sulphuric acid needed in the production of mineral fertilizer by utilizing their own waste.

Researchers from Leningrad recommend that acid be produced from phosphorous gypsum, which at present are discarded as waste after the processing of apatites.

An experimental cogeneration of sulphuric acid derived from waste has been produced by an experimental plant of the Leningrad Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Basic Chemical Industry.

In turn, the waste thus produced—the so-called calcium silicate—can be utilized to produce cement and high-grade bricks. Thus all previously rejected chemicals are now put to good use, and the environment is left clean.

ARTIFICIAL BLOOD?

Scientists from the Central Scientific Research Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion have found a substitute which in some cases can be used to replace the blood given by a donor.

It will be recalled, that an essential function of our blood is to supply the tissues and cells of our body with oxygen. This is done by haemoglobin, which easily combines with oxygen in the lungs, and, when necessary, just as easily separates from it. However, when taken separately, a solution of purified haemoglobin injected

into the blood vessels leaves them so quickly that it fails to carry out the role assigned to it. To overcome this difficulty, members of the Institute combined haemoglobin with a polymer, called dextran, and obtained, in this way, a substitute for blood which stays in the

vessels long enough to produce the desired effect. They have also discovered preparations based on a combination of emulsions with fluorocarbon compounds, which take over the blood's breathing function, being able to dissolve and convey large amounts of oxygen.

Young architects of Kirghizia

The design for a highway, which will connect Frunze, the capital of Soviet Kirghizia, with the new Maas airport has been endorsed. The authors of the design—a group of would-be architects, students of the local Polytechnical Institute—successfully adjusted the placement of bridges, restrooms, underground passages, bus stops and trees to go with the roadway. The design is not the group's first independent work; they have also designed each original structures as Kirghizia's pavilion at the USSR Economic Achievement Exhibition and a four-storey building for the institute where they study.

The last end of the work of young people will make an impact on the present-day and future outlook of the republic's cities and villages. Yevgeny Piskunov, chairman of the Architects Union of Kirghizia, told our correspondent.

OF INTEREST

Efficient milligramme

What can be more pleasant on a hot day than a glass of juice or fruit drink? This is precisely why considerably more of these beverages are drunk, located during the summer months. But if they are overindulged, there is a danger that they will ferment and become undrinkable. What is to be done? The people of the Nizhny Novgorod Gorky in the Gorky have obtained a drug called plantin, which is a very effective antiseptic. It is a milligramme of the drug in a litre of beverage prevents it from fermenting for 3 to 5 months. Another drug, called plantin, which is a very effective antiseptic, is also being tested successfully.

VIEWPOINT

The Soviet village: today and tomorrow

Nikolai DEZINOV, Secretary of the Central Committee, Agricultural Workers Trade Union

Soviet agriculture... Field workers, tractor drivers and other mechanics, operators at stock-raising complexes, agronomists, livestock specialists, veterinarians, agricultural pilots, engineers in various fields, economists, physicians, teachers, librarians and many other specialists are working here.

They include 1.8 million with higher and secondary special education diplomas and almost 4.5 million tractor and truck drivers as well as mechanics. Mechanized labour on the farm has increased efficiency and incomes are growing.

Field and office workers' wages have doubled over the fifteen years between 1965 and 1980, while the collective farmers' earnings have grown by a factor of 2.3. Provision for pensions and social security has improved and public food, pay, meals and allowances which cover live health service and education, pensions, student grants, and paid annual leaves, etc., have increased.

Not only the type of labour but also the entire way of life, the needs and interests of village dwellers and the village's outward appearance are being changed so that the standard of living will be more equal to that of the city to terms of modern conveniences, services and amenities, while, certainly, the village will surpass the city in terms of natural recreational facilities.

Also over the fifteen years between 1965 and 1980, housing construction in the country accounted for about 500 million square metres, chiefly college-type detached houses, well-designed and spacious. Kindergartens and nurseries were built for 2.6 million children, new clubs and houses of culture were opened catering to an audience of 7.7 million. Many new modern hospitals, inter-collective-term resorts and hotels for free or 30-per cent-of-cost vacationing.

Great social changes are also awaiting the village during the current (1981-1985) and the next five-year plan periods (1986-1990). The USSR food programme for the period ending in 1990 adopted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenary Meeting in May, 1982, provides for an efficient of about 100,000 million roubles. Modern housing construction will continue on a wider scale to collective and state farms and other agricultural establishments: not less than 178 million square metres by 1985 and up to 200 million square metres more by 1990. The current five-year plan envisages over 2,315,000 children, kindergartens for 1,182,000 children and clubs and houses of culture to accommodate 1,365,000. By 1990 the kindergarten will grow to 1.5 million, and clubs and houses of culture by a factor of 1.7. The provision of population with medical, shopping and catering facilities is being expanded and improved.

In other words, many things will be done to eliminate social differences between the city and the country for the sake of increasing the prosperity of the rural population.

Both plumage and piglets have been tested successfully.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Maria BIESHU



She is now sitting on the jury of the Seventh International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow (the vocalists division). She is famous. This year she was awarded a Lenin Prize for her concert programme presented in 1978-1980.

Twenty years ago she became a soloist at the Opera and Ballet Theatre in Kishinev, capital of Moldavia. Her repertoire includes all the leading parts in classical and modern opera. The magnificent beauty and fascination of her voice, its volume, melodiousness, and her dramatic gift have brought her world renown.

Her career has been rich and eventful. She studied for a while at the famous La Scala. Her teacher was Maestro Piazza. He said that the quality of her natural voice was very close to the Italian "bel canto". At La Scala Maria Bieshu prepared, in the original language, the

parts of Tosca, Aida, Clo-Clo-San, Leonora, all of which she has related in her repertoire. She won a prize in the Third Tchaikovsky International Competition, and was proclaimed the world's best Medea Butterfly at the First International Competition of singers in Tokyo.

"Lyrical songs," she says, "are a real treasure. They are so wonderfully expressive, like a heart-to-heart talk, only the singer talks to his audience. That is all." Maria's concerts include classical arias, Russian lyrics, works by Soviet composers, Moldavian "dolnas", and songs popular with various Soviet nationalities. The talented singer knows how to convey the flavour of different styles and composers, she feels gently and deeply an amazingly wide range of emotions and moods.

Maria Bieshu belongs to that group of artists whom one feels happy to meet. You can sit listening to her for hours, and each time you will discover fresh facets of her amazing talent. These facets, by the way, have been polished to perfection by tireless and serious work.

She has toured Europe, USA, Latin America, Japan, Australia, and everywhere the press comments have been enthusiastic.

Just what is her secret? Why is she so unanimously admired?

She offers a unique combination of a beautiful voice, great professional artistic talent, rare modesty, and the gift of conveying truthfully and emotionally, the most intricate of human emotions. "When she sings she gives heart to the audience," said the famous American singer George London. These words have been included in one of the records put out by the Soviet Melodia company.

At the present time, Maria Bieshu is recording Ballina's opera "Norma". She is, of course, singing the lead.

Alexander GRECHANY

JAPANESE CLASSIC ON GEORGIAN STAGE

The Maidzhaushvili Theatre in Tbilisi has become the first Soviet company to stage "Love's Suicide" on the island of heavenly Nats — a dramatized version of the poem by the 17th century Japanese writer, M. T. Kametaru.

We did not aim at a detailed stage reproduction of all the collisions in this very complex psychological work about the tragic love of Kohoru and Zihne, said producer M. Kuchukidze.

"Drama is a mirror in which the man is reflected as a whole complex with all his vices and virtues," those words by T. Kametaru served as the key to our production. A deep emotional relationship with people and the surrounding world penetrates to the essence of things through art — it is this feature of the Japanese arts that we have tried to render in our interpretation of the poem.

FACTS and EVENTS

Films, "Marie, Mireballo", is a film for children, a joint Soviet-Romanian production which has won a Grand Prix at the children's film festival in Plaf-Nam, Romania. The film has been released and is being shown in many Moscow cinemas.

Exhibitions. An exhibition at the Central Exhibition Hall in Leningrad traces the professional biography of Alexander Gerasimov (1881-1963). It was mounted to mark the 100th anniversary of the great artist's birth. About 200 paintings and drawings have been brought together from many picture galleries around the country, the house-museum in Michurinsk, where he was born, and from private collections.

Books. The Prickly Publishing House has published the book, "Around folktale", N. Puzin and T. Arkhangel'skaya, the authors, research associates of folktale's museum-estate "Yasnaya Polyana", tell an exciting story about the poorly-known sides of the great writer's life and work.

NATIONAL COMPOSER HONOURED

The finest choir in Estonia participated in the Day of Song in Viljandi, an administrative centre of the republic. The festival was a tribute to Mati Saas, an Estonian composer, organist and teacher, born a hundred years ago.

He received his musical education at the Conservatory in Petersburg under N. Rimsky-Korsakov. He played the organ.

His heritage consists mainly of about 400 choral songs, some piano pieces and many lyrical songs.

The centenary is being celebrated on a wide scale in the republic with a number of events including an artistic exhibition, a scientific conference, and concerts by the best artists from Estonia and other republics.

FRIENDSHIP STARTS OFF WITH A SMILE

Specialists can hear the performances of the Pinarash folk music ensemble from Moldova in the Green Theatre in Moscow's Gorky Park.

Photo by Yuri Rylovsky.



The summer concert season opened at the Green Theatre in Gorky Park, Moscow, with a new variety programme called "The Day of Broad Smiles". Throughout the summer the theatre will be the venue for

performances by representatives of our multinational Soviet art, among them Moldavian artistic ensembles, the Krasnoyarsk philharmonic, the Siberian dance ensemble and the Kalinka and Medvedka pop groups. In addition,

the park's three main stages will be reserved for performances by leading amateur groups from the Union republics. This artistic marathon will start off with performances by amateur artists from Estonia and Turkmenia.

THE SUCCESSFUL TOUR OF SOVIET MUSICIANS

The Dmitry Shostakovich Symphony Orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society is in the process of a big European tour. The orchestra is celebrating an anniversary; this veteran is a century old. For more than forty years it has been closely linked with Yevgeny Mrevinsky, the famous Soviet conductor.

The concert in Vienna was a real triumph. They took place in the Musikverein, one of the

best concert halls in the world. Critics in Vienna wrote about the high degree of artistic and professional standards of the Leningrad orchestra and admired the depth of interpretation — which the orchestra owes to the conductor.

Having left Austria, the orchestra is travelling and other countries included in the tour.

LITERATURE IS A BRIDGE OF FRIENDSHIP

Martin Buchhorn, a poet and publicist, living in West Germany, has compiled and translated an anthology of modern Georgian poetry, which has been recently published in the FRG. He is now working on a book on Georgia which he says, will describe his impressions of the new socialist life in the ancient land.

People must know more about one another and understand one another better, he says. This is a noble aim and it requires the

cooperation between cultural workers in East and West, which began ten years ago with Zakaria Palashvili's poem "Dali" was staged at the Saxon Theatre, Pasa in an abstract notion; it was a good relation among people. Only on such a condition can there be confidence and love. I have seen for myself that your country is earnestly working for peace. It is the duty of writers to help to any way possible to strengthen international peace and friendship.

MEET PILAR RIOJA AGAIN

Mexican dancer Pilar Rioja has started off her tour of the USSR with very successful performances.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov



WHAT'S ON!

July 3-5

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo), 3, 4 — Variety concert, Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre performance. 5 — Khachaturian, "Cavities" (ballet).

Bolshe Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre: 3 — Bonifacio, "Madame Bovary" (opera); 4 (joint) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "Old Bones Immortal" (opera); 4 (joint) — Rubini, "Winged Horsemen" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 3 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera); 4 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 4 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 5 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St). 3 (mat) — Feltman, "The Old Comedy"; 3 (eve) — Ziv, "Messieurs 'Artistes'"; 4 (mat) — Kolman, "Maritza"; 4 (eve) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry"; 5 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

FILMS

The Shantman, two parts (USA). A young man, whose petticoats are after, turns up in the set of a Hollywood studio, where they offer him work as a stuntman.

Cinema "Mir" (17 Pushkinskaya St). The Girl and Grand (USA). Studio.

Merlan and her friends horse Grand take part in various races and experience the trials of life together.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (Kremlo). Pyatitsynskaya St. 1 — Pyatitsynskaya St. 1 (ballet). Otkrytya St. 4 (ballet). A collection dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Union of the Artists of the USSR. The exhibition features works of the artists of the Union of the Artists of the USSR, the artists of the Union of the Artists of the USSR, the artists of the Union of the Artists of the USSR.



A batch of Lada cars destined for foreign customers waiting to be loaded on board ship in the port of Riga.

Marubeni's president in Moscow

Recently, M. Ikeda, president of the Japanese Marubeni Corporation, paid a visit to Moscow to mark his assumption of office and give a press conference for Soviet journalists at the Centre for International Trade and Scientific and Technical Relations with Foreign Countries.

Mr Ikeda said that his firm is one of the five largest trading groups in Japan and is successfully developing mutually advantageous business relations with the Soviet Union and the State Committee for Science and Technology.

since the corporation was accredited in Moscow, in 1968. Over the 1976-81 period there was a 2,200 million dollar sales between Marubeni and the USSR.

The chemical, steel and textile industries, the development of mineral resources in the Far East and Siberia, as well as trade between the coastal regions of the USSR and Japan were named by M. Ikeda as being among the most promising avenues for trade, scientific and technological cooperation with Soviet organizations.

Warsaw Fair contracts

The USSR and Poland are signing almost 20 new trade contracts in the field of science and technology and art under contracts between the USSR VAP and Polish ZAKS copyright holders, signed in May 1982 during the Book Fair in Warsaw. People in Poland can now read their native language Soviet books. The USSR's latest novel "Time and Place", and a biography on a very interesting artist, Vrubel, written by well-known Soviet critic Georgy Serebryakov. There will be a second Polish edition of

Vladimir Semenov's book "Seventeen Moments in Spring", which was so well received and used to make a TV serial in the USSR. Altogether, in 1982 publishing houses in Moscow and other Soviet republics will issue about 80 translated works by Polish authors, both modern and classical. They include a collection of poems, "Young Poets of Poland", the first two volumes of the collected works of Henryk Sienkiewicz, special publications on the treatment of hysteria and on model and homemade hydrofoil boats.

Georgy ILYUSHKO

LESS THAN THREE MONTHS BEFORE PLANT COMES INTO SERVICE

An oil refinery under construction with Soviet assistance in Mathura, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, will be the biggest facility of the Indian petrochemical industry, with an annual capacity of over 1 million tonnes of oil products.

Last week a protocol was signed in Delhi on the completion of the assembly work and coming into service of the atmospheric and vacuum installations. The first products of the refinery, which will come into full operation next September, have already appeared on the market.

Contacts and contracts

© In 1982-83, a consignment of gentry cranes to lift weights of 50, 80 and 100 tonnes will be delivered to this country from Finland along with two dragages capable of handling three thousand cubic metres of soil an hour, and equipment for the dairy industry. These deliveries are envisaged in contracts concluded between Soviet foreign trade associations and the Finnish firms of Kone, Valioli and Hakkila.

© A recent meeting of the CMEA standing commission on non-ferrous metallurgy in Czechoslovakia discussed more cooperation among the CMEA member-countries in the field of non-ferrous metals. The delegates compared notes on the production and consumption of base and alloying non-ferrous metals up to the year 2000.

GDR'S COOPERATION WITHIN CMEA

More than two-thirds of our foreign trade volume is with the CMEA countries, said Horst Söffe, Foreign Trade Minister of the GDR, in an interview with our correspondent. In 1981, the volume of our trade within CMEA increased by 12 per cent and reached about 18,000 million marks.

The GDR's trade with the Soviet Union and other CMEA countries is developing under previously concluded long-term trade agreements and annual protocols. Nearly 40 per cent of the GDR's exports in 1981 was the result of specialization and cooperation with other CMEA countries in industry, science and technology, and also joint investment.

Today, there isn't a single electrical or mechanical engineering plant in the GDR which would not gladly develop business ties with factories in other CMEA countries, the Minister stressed. We cooperate in shipbuilding, production of power engineering plants, machine tools and the manufacture of agricultural machinery.

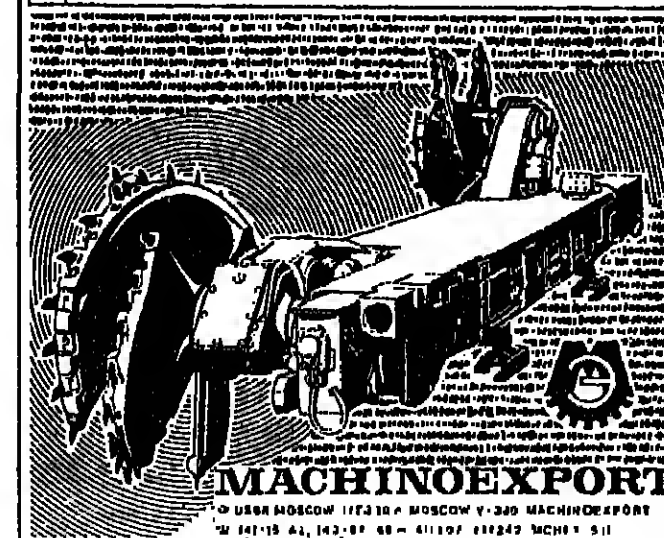
Within CMEA, the GDR has been taking part in the construction of nearly 20 projects for the extraction and processing of raw materials and fuels in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, said Horst Söffe. Among the integrated projects which are of great importance for the GDR is the Ust-Ilimsk Wood-Pulp Factory, the Klimal Abwasser-Behandlung Kombi, plants for the extraction of iron-bearing ores, oil, and the production of rolled metal and ferropolymer.

Alexander STROGANOV

30 YEARS in the world market

NARROW-WIDTH MINING CUTTER-LOADERS FOR GENTLY SLOPING AND SLOPING SEAMS:

- all-through mechanization of excavating and conveying coal in seams sloping to 35°, 0.7 m to 3.3 m thick
- operated in the shuttle mode as part of mechanized stoping sets, or with their own roof support
- complete with effective dust-suppression system
- RELIABLE, EASY TO OPERATE, SIMPLE TO MAINTAIN AND REPAIR



SEMINAR FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Recently the UNCTAD Secretariat, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the State Committee for Economic Relations and the USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade together with the International Trade Center, held an international seminar in Moscow on expanding trade between the socialist countries in Eastern Europe and developing nations.

Participating were trade representatives and advisers from developing countries accredited to the USSR. The seminar was addressed by the First Deputy

Minister for Foreign Trade, Gennady Zhuravlyov, the project coordinator, B. Novitskiy, UNCTAD Secretariat officer, Said Guehrle, and others. The conference heard reports on foreign trade, Soviet economic cooperation with developing countries, and USSR's contribution to the restructuring of the international economic order, to name just a few. Also considered were trade and economic relations between the CMEA member-countries and developing nations. Gennady LEONOV

COMMISSION MEETS

Moscow was recently the site of the 12th session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Cuban commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, which discussed further Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation and raising its efficiency. Much attention was focused on the de-

velopment of prospecting and power engineering in Cuba, bilateral cooperation in the nickel and textile industries, etc. In discussing the progress of the 1981-83 Soviet-Cuban trade agreement plan, it was pointed out that the commitments of both sides were being complied with.

Philately



In commemoration of Komsomolsk

A 4-kopek postage stamp has been issued in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, a town built by young volunteers in the east of this country.

MARKING COOPERATION IN SPACE

To mark the joint Soviet-French space flight, the USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 4-kopek stamp.

